

Skeleton
of a verb
& how to
conjugate
a verb

Business
English 1

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Skeleton of a verb

Presentation of a verb:

3 elements: INFINITIVE / PAST / PAST PARTICIPLE

Examples:

- to say said said
- to be was/were been
- to listen listened listened
- may might

skeleton of a verb (enunciado de un verbo)

La presentación de un verbo en inglés tiene tres elementos.

Estos tres elementos se llaman: **infinitivo, pasado y participio de pasado.**

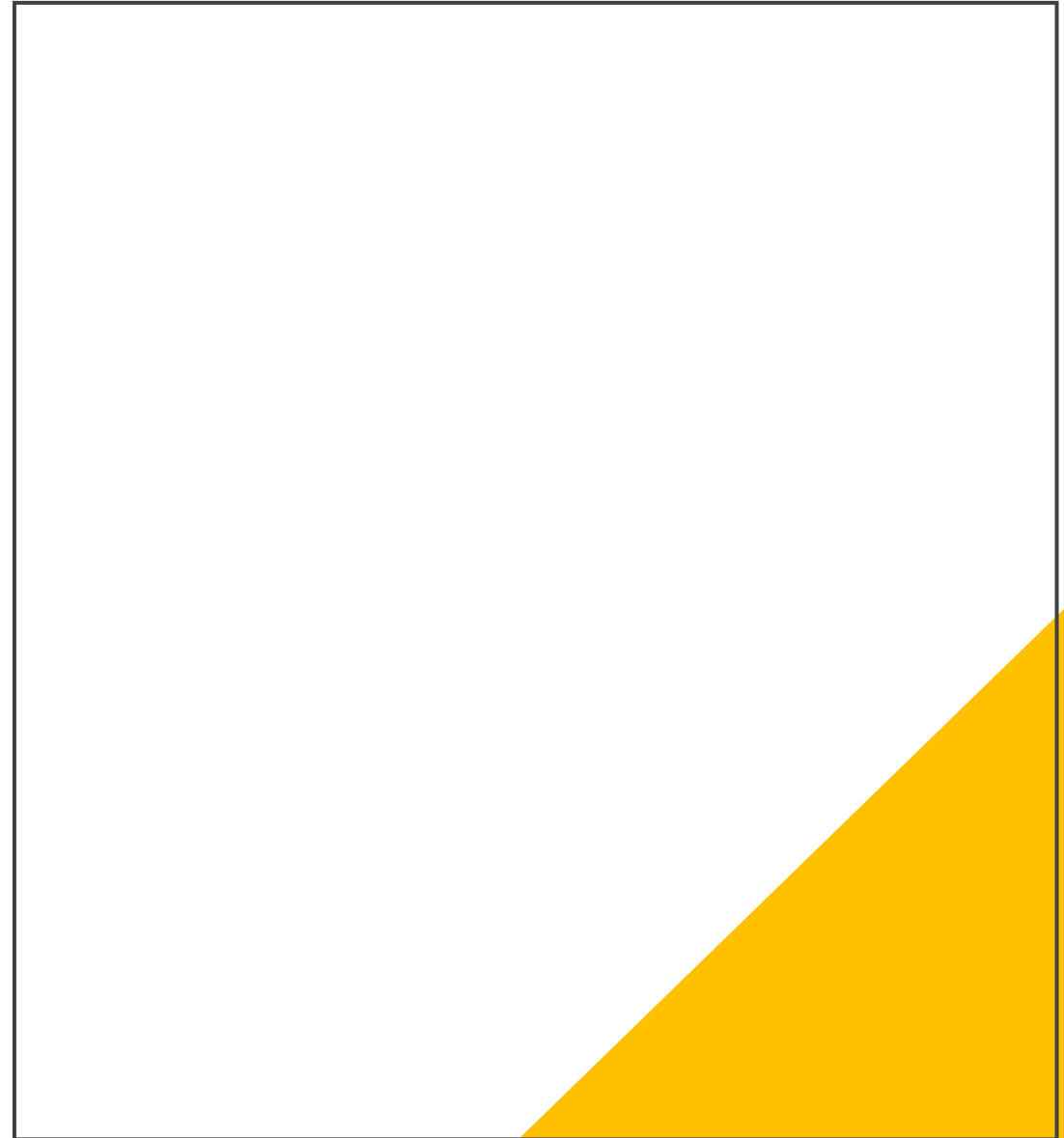
Es importante recordar que son elementos o formas y no tiempos verbales.

Para hacernos una idea de la diferencia entre forma y tiempo verbal, diremos que una forma del enunciado (por ejemplo, infinitivo) equivaldría a la rueda de una bicicleta en una tienda de bicicletas. Es algo inmóvil y estático.

Lo mismo sucedería con el sillín o el manillar.

Sin embargo, una vez que uno coge esa bicicleta y la pone a rodar entonces la rueda se vuelve útil y funcional. En el caso de la forma del infinitivo, el pasado o el participio ocurre algo similar.

To speak (infinitivo) spoke (pasado) spoken (participio de pasado) = hablar



The infinitive form is the pure verb

to look: mirar

to be: ser o estar

to read: leer

to buy: comprar

to sell: vender

to speak: hablar

can: poder

may: poder

—

All verbs have the particle "to" of infinitive

except the modal auxiliaries such as: must (deber), can, will, shall, may, etcétera

The infinitive form (without the particle "to")...

- To like liked liked.gustar
- To send sent sent.enviar
- To write wrote written.escribir

That form allows us to make the present simple tense, the future tense, the imperative mood:

I like her.(me gusta ella)

I will send him a letter tomorrow

Write a note to her mother!

The past form is the form we use for the past tense (affirmative sentences)

Examples:

To see saw seen.ver

To read read read.leer

To do did done.hacer

—

I saw her yesterday (Yo la vi ayer a ella)

We read a book last night

You did it!

The infinitive form without "to" is the form we use for the past tense (LEXICAL verbs) in the negative and interrogative forms

- Examples:

To see saw seen.ver

To read read read.leer

To do did done.hacer

—

I did not see her yesterday (Yo NO la vi ayer a ella)

Did we read a book last night?

The past
participle
form is the
form we use
for the
perfect
tenses

- Therefore,
- To spell spelled spelled.deletrear
- To go went gone.ir
- Tom's sister has spelled her surname correctly
- (La hermana de Tom HA DELETREADO su apellido correctamente)
- Has that boy gone to France? (¿Ha ido a Francia ese chico?)



How to
conjugate a
primary
auxiliary verb
Present
simple
(negative)

PRIMARY AUXILIARY verbs:

To be was / were been. ser / estar

To do did done. hacer / *

To have had had. tener / haber

—

I am not.

You are not

She is not. ella no es

We / you / they are not

How to
conjugate a
primary auxiliary
verb.-
Present simple
(interrogative)

Have I?

Have you?. / ¿has ... tú?

Has she?

Have we / you / they?

*

Do I?

Do you?

Does she?.

Do we / you / they?

—



Which is your
method to study?

How to conjugate a modal auxiliary verb

Modal Auxiliary verbs: MUST (deber), CAN (poder), MAY (poder), SHALL, WILL, SHOULD, WOULD

—

present simple tense negative:

I must not

You must not

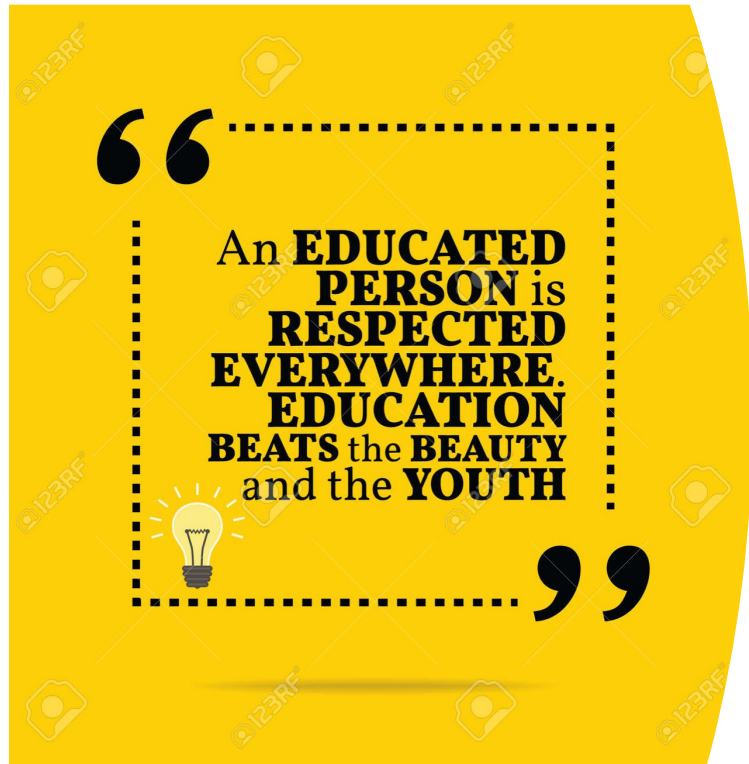
She must not

We must not

You must not

They must not. ellos no deben

That's right!



How to
conjugate
lexical verbs
in the
Present
Simple
tense

Lexical verbs can be:

REGULAR VERBS:

to walk walked walked. Caminar

to look looked looked. mirar

IRREGULAR VERBS:

to read read read. leer

to quit quit quit. abandonar

How to conjugate lexical verbs in the Present Simple tense

conjugation of a **lexical verb** in the present
simple tense AFF

- I / you finish
- She finishes. ella termina
- We / you / they finish

conjugation of a lexical verb in the
present simple tense NEG

- I / you do not like
- She does not like
- We / you / they do not like

How to conjugate lexical verbs in the Present Simple tense

Conjugation of a lexical verb in the present simple tense INT

- Do I / you phone?
- Does she phone? ¿llama ella por teléfono?
- Do we / you / they phone?

Conjugation of *to speak* (hablar)

<https://conjugador.reverso.net/conjugacion-ingles-verbo-speak.html>





When you say an email address:

remember that @ is pronounced 'at' and . is pronounced 'dot'

reservations@beachhotelbern.com

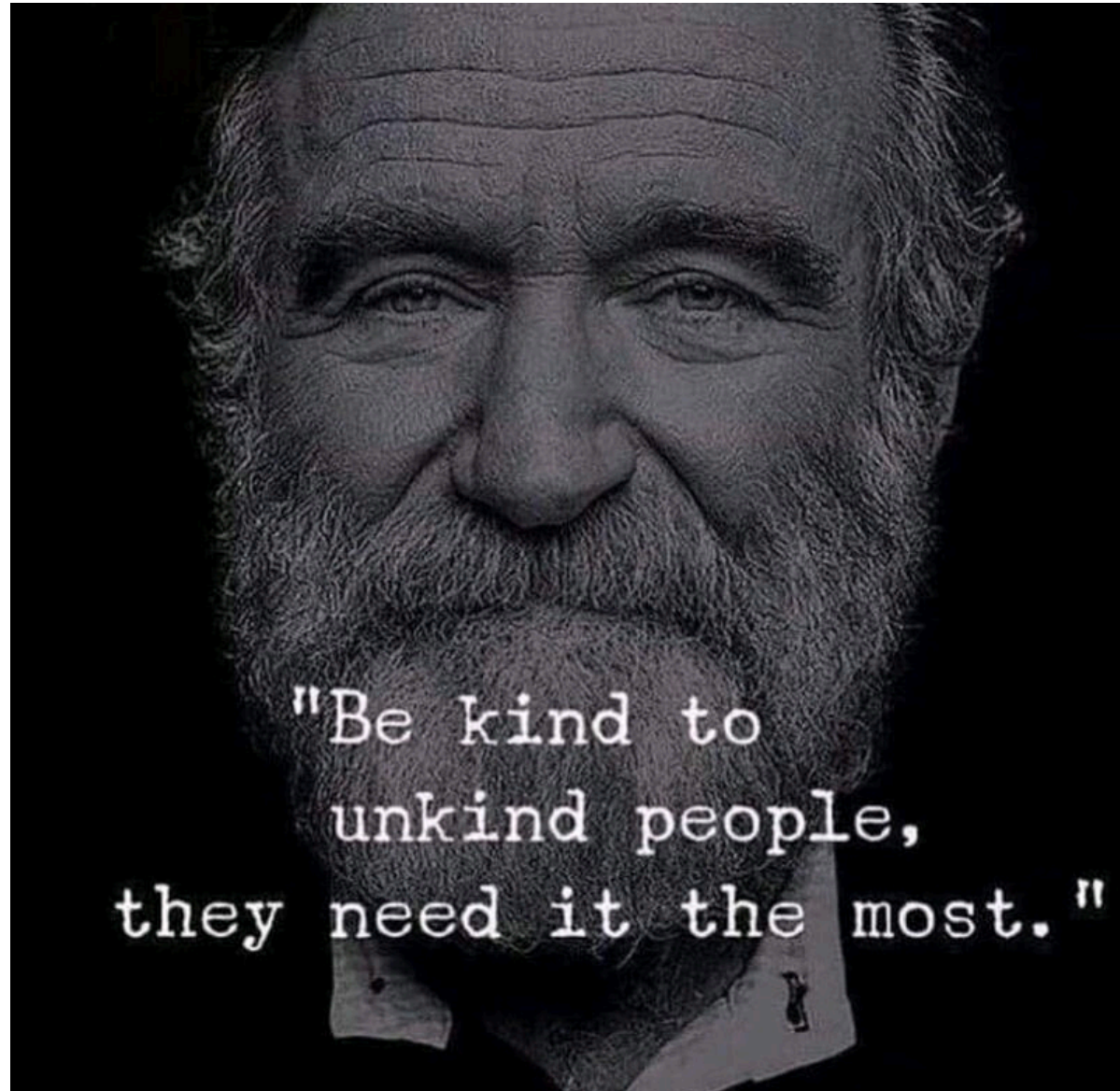
is:

'reservations at beach hotel bern dot com'

jeffery.amherst@britishcouncil.org

is:

'jeffery dot amherst at british council dot org'



"Be kind to
unkind people,
they need it the most."